Animals' Role in Socio-Economic Development

Animals' Role in Socio-Economic Development of a Region: Focus on Livestock Systems

Table of Contents

- Animals' Role in Socio-Economic Development of a Region: Focus on Livestock Systems
  - Introduction
  - Article
    - CHAPTER-X
  - ANIMALS ROLE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION
    - Diverse and Changing Roles of Livestock
    - Labour and Technology in Livestock Systems
    - Global Patterns and Regional Differences
    - Industrialization, Technological Change and Livestock
    - Ownership, Social Norms and Gender Roles
    - Markets, Trade, and Urbanization Pressures
    - Growth of Markets and International Trade
    - Livestock and Development Theory
  - Source Citation

Introduction

The socio-economic development of rural regions in the developing world is deeply intertwined with livestock systems.

Agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods, and within it, livestock contribute significantly not just to income, but to nutrition, culture, and ecological balance.

This excerpt from the thesis explores the complex, multi-dimensional roles that livestock play across developing economies, emphasizing their economic, cultural, and ecological contributions.

From being "living banks" for the rural poor to serving as engines of growth in modern peri-urban economies, livestock production touches nearly every aspect of rural life.

Students, researchers, policymakers, and environmentalists will find valuable insights in this in-depth analysis of livestock's diverse functions—from meat and milk to traction and manure. Special attention is given to how different livestock systems—from grassland-based pastoralism to intensive, landless poultry farms—impact livelihoods and sustainability.

This excerpt will be especially relevant for those interested in the intersection of rural development, agricultural policy, environmental sustainability, and food security.

Article

CHAPTER-X

ANIMALS ROLE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION

Global Importance of Agriculture and Livestock

"Globally, agriculture provides a livelihood for more people than any other industry.

Growth in agricultural production and productivity is needed to raise rural incomes, to support the increasing numbers dependent on the industry and to meet the food and raw material needs of the faster growing urban populations.

Enhancing agricultural productivity contributes to industrial growth by providing cheap labour, capital investment, foreign exchange and markets for manufactured consumer goods.

Agriculture has a key role in reducing poverty since most of the world's poor live in rural areas and are largely dependent on agriculture, while food prices determine the cost-of-living for the urban poor.

About half of the total poor live in South Asia, and half the remainder in Sub-Saharan Africa, with smaller numbers in the rest of the developing world. The global objective, of halving poverty levels by 2015, is unlikely to be reached at current levels of assistance to agriculture.

Livestock provide over half of the value of global agricultural output and one third in developing countries. Rapid growth in demand for livestock products (LPs), in the developing countries, is viewed as a 'food revolution'..."

Diverse and Changing Roles of Livestock

"Livestock are capital assets, produced in the past and contributing to future product output... Investment in livestock raises farm production through (a) extension of the area of land area that can be utilised, (b) diversification of the productive activity on a crop farm and (c) intensification...

Livestock production systems are broadly categorised into i) 'grassland-based' pastoralism and ranching ii) 'mixed-farming', either rainfed or irrigated, and iii) 'landless', mainly pig and poultry production systems...

Reproduction and growth rates are faster in pigs and poultry than in the ruminant species of livestock... Increases depend upon improvements in animal health, nutrition, breeding and management..."

Labour and Technology in Livestock Systems

"The 'landless' livestock production systems represent labour-using technology... Conversely, the use of animal draught power is labour-saving...

Mixed crop-livestock production systems are important as the source of the

bulk of ruminant livestock production and the home of the majority of the world's poor..."

Global Patterns and Regional Differences

"Landless livestock systems provide most of the world's production of pig and poultry meat... These products make up two thirds of all meat production world-wide, while, in the developing countries, poultry meat now accounts for more than half of all meat produced.

Inter-regional differences in livestock production systems depend upon agro-ecological features, human population density and cultural norms..."

Industrialization, Technological Change and Livestock

"Analysts have suggested that production systems intensify and evolve, from pastoral livestock keeping to specialist crop production... Industrial development also affects technological change in agriculture, in different ways..."

Ownership, Social Norms and Gender Roles

"Open access to pasture-land may lead to over-grazing and degradation...

The farm household is a unit of production and consumption. Property rights and transactions, within the household, are governed by local cultural institutions... Women rarely hold rights to land but may own small-stock such as goats or poultry or have rights to use the products..."

Markets, Trade, and Urbanization Pressures

"Development of market infrastructure and institutions is essential for economic growth... Peri-urban producers are at an advantage... Economies of scale in processing and marketing may be derived by

vertical integration...

A transformation of developed country agriculture occurred towards the middle of the 20th Century... Change was slower in the developing countries, where use of animal draught is still common..."

Growth of Markets and International Trade

"Agricultural markets have expanded with the growth of international trade over the last 50 years...

Patterns of trade reflect international differences in comparative advantage... Tariffs, or taxes on imports, are imposed... Associated 'dumping' of low-priced surplus beef in West Africa, in the early 1990s disrupted local trade...

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) aims at promoting a phased reduction in trade barriers... Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, aimed at protecting human, animal and plant health, affect trade flows..."

Livestock and Development Theory

"Todaro and Smith (2011) define the term Development as the process of improving the quality of all human lives and capabilities...

Livestock is vital to the economies of many developing countries. Animals are a source of food, more specifically protein for human diets, Income, employment and possibly foreign exchange... Livestock provide over half of the value of global agricultural output and one third in developing countries..."

Source Citation

Researcher: Pratima Kumari, S.
Thesis Title: *Copper toxicity on fry of fresh water edible fish pangasianodon*

hypophthalmus
Supervisor: Not specified
University: Not specified
Year of Completion: Not specified
Exit Page Number: 368

Share this:

Facebook X

Discover more from Professor Of Zoology

Subscribe to get the latest posts sent to your email.

Type your email...

Subscribe

← Previous Post

Next Post →

Related Posts

The Smooth-Coated Otter (Lutrogale perspicillata) in Sindh: Ecology, Threats, and Conservation

Animal Biology / April 22, 2025

Aging in Animals: A Natural and Irreversible Process

Animal Biology / May 15, 2025

Leave a Comment

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Type here..

Name*

Email*

Website

Save my name, email, and website in this browser for the next time I comment.

Notify me of follow-up comments by email.

Notify me of new posts by email.

Post Comment »

Quick Links

Contact Us

A trusted platform for zoological scholars all over the world

Reach Us

Swat, KPK, Pakistan

+923019774965

contact@professorofzoology

+923019774965

Copyright © 2025 Professor Of Zoology | Powered by Professor Of Zoology